

## THE WASHINGTON HERALD

Published Every Morning in the Year by  
THE WASHINGTON HERALD COMPANY.

Publication Office:  
754 FIFTH STREET NORTHWEST.  
Entered as second-class matter, October 5, 1896, at  
the post-office at Washington, D. C., under act of  
Congress of March 3, 1879.

SCOTT C. BONE, Editor.  
Ernest H. Merrick, Treasurer and Business Manager  
Paul F. Cain, Assistant Treasurer  
J. Harry Cunningham, Auditor  
Charles C. Thompson, Mechanical Superintendent  
Telephone Main 3300. (Private Branch Exchange.)

The Washington Herald is delivered by  
carrier in the District of Columbia and at  
Alexandria, Va., at 35 cents per month,  
daily and Sunday, or at 25 cents per  
month without the Sunday issue.

Subscription Rates by Mail.  
Daily and Sunday, 35 cents per month  
Daily and Sunday, \$4.20 per year  
Daily, without Sunday, 25 cents per month  
Daily, without Sunday, \$3.00 per year

No attention will be paid to anonymous  
contributions, and no communications to  
the editor will be printed except over the  
name of the writer.

Manuscripts offered for publication will  
be returned if unsolicited, but stamps  
should be sent with the manuscript for  
that purpose.

All communications intended for this  
newspaper, whether for the daily or the  
Sunday issue, should be addressed to  
THE WASHINGTON HERALD.

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Do not delay in notifying this office  
of any change of address, locally or by  
mail. If the paper is not sent served  
regularly or satisfactorily, make prompt  
complaint by telephone or postal card.  
It is the aim to furnish perfect service,  
and some subscribers will contribute to  
this end by reporting at once any and  
all deficiencies. Telephone, Main 3300.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1907.

## American Legation Property.

It is good news that a sentiment prom-  
ises to take the form of legislative ac-  
tion looking to the securing of buildings  
for American legations in foreign coun-  
tries. For some time now there has  
been complaint about the inferiority of  
our legation buildings abroad. In too  
many of the great cities of the world the  
American legations are housed in build-  
ings markedly inferior to those of even  
the minor powers, and, except for Amer-  
icans traveling abroad and whose na-  
tional pride is hurt at our poor show-  
ing, there has been little protest.

At various times this matter has come  
up in Congress, but nothing definite has  
been proposed, though, largely consid-  
ered, this is a matter that touches all  
Americans very nearly. Our ambassa-  
dors abroad have been left in nearly  
every instance to rent for themselves  
such quarters as they may desire. In  
Peking, the United States owns its leg-  
ation buildings, but conditions there are  
peculiar since the Boxer war. In the  
other capitals of the world our am-  
bassadors are expected to pay the rental  
of their residences out of their own  
pockets.

The result is that although some of  
our ambassadors spend more than the  
entire amount of their salaries for rental  
alone, they are worse housed than the  
ambassadors of some of the minor pow-  
ers, and this not only has its effect on  
our countrymen traveling abroad, but  
must, of necessity, affect foreign  
opinion in regard to us. The Evening  
Post of New York points out that while  
the United States is in Germany more im-  
portant in its relations to Germany than  
Spain is, the embassies at Berlin would  
give the observer an entirely contrary  
impression. Spain's embassy, maintained  
by the nation, is important and impres-  
sive, while ours is insignificant and in  
no way demonstrates our importance as  
a nation.

But outside of the question of mere  
show, there is another phase of this ques-  
tion which is worthy of consideration,  
and that is that this expense of heavy  
rental ought to be lifted from the shoul-  
ders of our ambassadors. There are in  
this country a great number of good men  
who would serve their country well as  
ambassadors to foreign courts, but to  
whom the place is impossible because of  
its obligations in a financial way. As it  
is now, only rich men may hope to be  
able to bear the honors of an embassy  
to an important court, and this, surely,  
is a condition of affairs never contem-  
plated by the democratic founders of this  
nation.

We need "best men" to help us if we  
are to get the best results from our gov-  
ernment, and, unfortunately, it is not  
always the best men who accumulate  
the fortunes.

This matter has often been presented  
to Congress, but no action has been  
taken. It is time that it was considered  
seriously, and in all its phases. It cer-  
tainly would be a matter of gratifica-  
tion to all Americans that in the capital  
cities of the world there were American  
embassies commensurate with our dig-  
nified position among the powers, and  
which should add, not detract from,  
the glory of the United States.

As we understand it, Burton will under-  
take to relieve Cleveland of a bad case of  
too much Johnson.

## Please Stop Tipping.

How gladly would every one obey the  
behest of the American Federation of  
Labor if they dared to do it. That or-  
ganization has issued a request to the  
public not to tip public servants any-  
where. The Federation holds that the  
tip is degrading to labor, that it makes  
it servile, robs it of its self-respect.  
The laborer is worthy of his hire, says  
the Federation, and over and beyond  
that he should find nothing but the joy  
in work well done. The Federation  
points out that in certain classes of  
labor, among which it specifies porters,  
waiters, bellboys, and such like, the mat-  
ter of wages has come to be entirely  
secondary. The wage scale makes no  
distinction. The employer figures that  
what he does not pay the public will  
pay in tips.

The trouble is that while the Amer-  
ican Federation of Labor is a compen-  
sated organization, the members of which  
work harmoniously together, the tipping  
public has no such organization, and as in-  
dividuals we are all too great cowards  
to stop the custom.  
Is there a man who is brave enough  
to watch a Pullman car porter brush off  
everybody else in the car, see him collect  
his fees, and then decline his services?  
When the waiter in a cafe brings the  
change out of a \$20 bill on a silver and  
one finds an undue number of quarters  
among the change, where is the man

daring enough to take them all—even  
though they belong to him? There is a  
pleasant theory that tipping is an exact  
science, and that the correct amount to  
tip a waiter is 10 per cent of the bill; but  
where is the man who, buying a dollar  
luncheon, has courage enough to let the  
waiter off with a dime? If he exists, he  
deserves a Carnegie medal!

There can be no hope of success for  
the plea of the American Federation of  
Labor unless our wives join with us in  
the great anti-tipping war. Women  
have the courage of their convictions—  
God bless 'em! They know very well  
that the half a dollar that is saved from  
the waiter would buy a nice steak for  
to-morrow's dinner, and they are cou-  
rageous enough to sacrifice nothing to  
custom. They know that the mere joy  
of waiting on them should be enough  
for any mere man waiter; and as for  
girls waiters, they never get tipped,  
anyhow. There is a chance for this great  
reform in our social customs to be in-  
augurated, if the women will only join  
hands with us; will not look at us slight-  
ingly or think us stingy just because the  
waiter gets indignant. As a matter of  
fact, the easiest way out would be for  
the women to take the money and pay  
the bills—it is this latter clause that  
may prove a stumbling-block to the Amer-  
ican Federation's plan—they take the  
money, anyway. Can they be induced to  
pay the bills?

"There are degrees in patriotism," says  
Dr. Woodrow Wilson. If that be so,  
"Fighting Bob" Taylor's must be about  
16 in the shade.

## Abdul Aziz No Mollusc.

Abdul Aziz, the Sultan of Morocco, has  
not challenged our admiration to any  
very great extent in time past. He has  
seemed to us to be something of a weak-  
ling, if not an actual molluscoid. In-  
deed, we have even gone so far as to ap-  
ply the very latter term to his majesty,  
his high mightiness, or whatever it is  
they call him.

We are in fairness forced to withdraw  
such strictures, however, and admit that,  
whatever else he may be, Abdul is no  
saphead or sissy. It transpires that he is  
a crack tennis player, a splendid  
horseman, a dead shot, and a tireless  
writer. As a matter of fact, it is the  
Sultan's progressiveness in this last  
named regard that has brought him into  
conflict with certain wealthy and influ-  
ential elements of his kingdom and ar-  
rayed against him various interests seek-  
ing his undoing.

These things being true—and they ap-  
pear to be well authenticated—Abdul  
Aziz must not be set down as a mollu-  
scoid. A sovereign or head of the state  
who chooses his pastimes and recreations  
with such fine discretion as not to be set  
aside lightly as of no immediate con-  
sequence. Tennis, hurdle-jumping, shoot-  
ing, and writing are the true sports of  
modern kings, and the true kings of mod-  
ern sports. They fit in to a nicely with  
up-to-the-minute trend of thought.  
They balance the mind for the cares of  
state as few other things can. It is well  
that Abdul indulges in such relaxations;  
it is better still that he has let it be  
known to an otherwise misjudging out-  
side world! It removes him instantly  
from the ranks of the commonplace and  
sets him alongside well-approved rulers  
of other and much more enlightened  
lands.

Perhaps in time we may have revealed  
to us the full measure of the Sultan's  
worth and the exact status of his states-  
manship. We should like to know his  
ideas as to nature-faking, race suicide,  
undesirable citizens, Ananias, and big-  
moneyed conspiracies. When we are  
convinced that he is truly orthodox in  
these weighty matters, we shall accept  
him without further question as an en-  
lightened ruler and a governmental  
genius.

Mr. Stuyvesant Fish may yet be known  
as the Billy Muldoon of railway mag-  
nates.

## Our Western Race Problem.

It is a curious fact that the two nations  
most cordially disposed toward Japan—  
one of them, in fact, being her military  
ally—should find themselves in the same  
embarrassing predicament respecting Ja-  
nese immigration, and that both have to  
deal with a racial problem on the Pacific  
Coast that promises to give increasing of-  
fense to the Japanese unless a solution  
can be reached satisfying to Nippon's na-  
tional pride. To a certain extent, neither  
the United States nor Great Britain is  
able to prevent such outbreaks as those  
at San Francisco and Vancouver, for the  
mob spirit is easily inflamed by race prej-  
udice; and while a mob may be quelled  
and its members punished, no government  
can suppress the passions which lead to  
anti-Japanese demonstrations, which may  
continue in many ways directly under  
the ban of the law. The confession of the  
London Times, in its comment on the  
Vancouver affair, that "it is not at pre-  
sent obvious how a permanent ameliora-  
tion of the situation is to be effected," fits  
our case exactly; but it is a confession of  
governmental impotence that is not likely  
to be pleasing to Japan or to Orientals  
generally. However, it ought to be of  
some comfort to us to know that if Japan  
is going to fight for the admission of her  
immigrants to other lands without re-  
strictions, she will have to shake herself  
free from her British alliance.

Yet it is to be hoped that the English-  
speaking nations will be able to arrive at  
an understanding with the yellow races  
that will remove the constant danger that  
would otherwise exist of a clash between  
them. There is a strange anomaly in the  
growth of an ambition to command the  
trade of the Orient side by side with the  
growth of a racial prejudice that tends to  
make the attainment of that ambition im-  
possible save by forcible conquest. The  
racial feeling on the Pacific Coast, if we  
may trust competent observers, has very  
little justification on economic grounds.  
There is plenty of room on the Pacific  
Coast for many more Asiatics than have  
yet come, and they do not displace native  
labor to the extent that is commonly sup-  
posed. Not long ago the Portland Cham-  
ber of Commerce petitioned Congress to  
modify the coming in of 50,000 Chinese a  
year for a number of years, so great is  
the need of common labor on the Coast.  
The San Francisco Argonaut says that  
"there is neither white labor enough nor  
of the right quality to do the work of the  
country." But, says that paper, there is  
another side to the issue, and that is the  
presence of a deep-seated animosity  
against both Chinese and Japanese.

The question, observes the Argonaut, "as re-  
lated to the public peace, is not one of  
economics or of human reasonableness,  
but one of prejudice and passion. The  
practical issue is social peace under re-  
striction or a running fight under the  
open-door policy." This candid statement  
of the case shows the difficulty of dealing  
with the Oriental race problem. We are  
confronted by elementary and fundamen-  
tal human passions, which take no ac-  
count of treaties or statutes, nor of am-  
bitions projects of Oriental trade, nor of  
the amenities of international relations.

If to calm these passions is our first duty,  
no course is open to us but to remove the  
inciting cause—the immigration of Oriental  
peoples.  
The Argonaut, however, does not be-  
lieve that commercialism will permit the  
permanent maintenance of a policy of  
close restriction and exclusion. The Pa-  
cific States cannot stand isolated from the  
influences of the Orient. "The necessities  
of commerce, the diplomats of trade and  
politics, the enforcements of human  
sympathy," the Argonaut concludes, "will  
surely bring about between the American  
Pacific States and Japan and China such  
inter-relations as must ultimately brush  
aside like no many cobwebs the obstacles  
to interchange and intercourse devised by  
the malice of race prejudice or the cur-  
ning of class politics." If this be a  
correct prediction, then our statesmen have  
but to smooth down the asperities of our  
exclusion policy and await the slow and  
sure processes of time to solve the rela-  
tions of Oriental and Occidental, both  
here and in the far East.

It must cause Mr. Bryan well-nigh to  
despair when he thinks that Mr. Roose-  
velt is preparing his new speeches at  
once!

## Justice to the Philippines.

One good result of the animated discus-  
sion over the future of the Philippines  
will be to concentrate Congressional at-  
tention on the legislative needs of our far  
Eastern wards. We have them on our  
hands and must do the best we can with  
them; and in spite of some sentiment for  
the sale of the islands or for turning  
them over to the natives, Mr. Cannon's  
idea is about that of the average Amer-  
ican. But are we doing the best we can  
for the Filipinos when we refuse them  
American markets for their chief prod-  
ucts?

As there is only one answer to this  
question, we are glad to notice that an  
attempt will be made at the coming ses-  
sion of Congress to place Philippine ta-  
bacco and sugar on the free list. Repre-  
sentative John Dalzell, one of the most  
influential members of the lower House,  
gives assurance to this effect, at the same  
time expressing the belief that remedial  
Philippine legislation may be the most  
important topic of discussion outside the  
appropriation bills. Mr. Dalzell is not in  
favor of complete free trade with the  
islands, but regards the free admission of  
tobacco and sugar as a too long delayed  
measure of economic justice.

Representative Hull, of Iowa, would go  
even further than Mr. Dalzell in throw-  
ing down the tariff wall between this  
country and its Oriental colony. He says  
we must give the islands free trade, and  
that definite inducements should be held  
out for the investment of American cap-  
ital there. When Spain owned the  
islands, he says, they had one country  
they could deal with; now they have  
none—a slight exaggeration, but sugges-  
tive of the unwisdom of shackling  
colonial trade by foolish tariff laws.

The opinions of these members of Con-  
gress will undoubtedly have much weight  
in the House. The chief obstacle to the  
removal of the tariff duties on Philippine  
products, however, is not the lower House,  
but the upper. The Senate strangled the  
Philippine tariff bill at the last session,  
as it had previously strangled the rec-  
iprocity treaties which promised so much  
advantage to American foreign trade. It  
is to that body we shall have to look for  
justice to the Filipino.

"Gov. Smith holds a whip over the rail-  
road heads," says the Atlanta Journal.  
That appears to be the idea in some  
quarters these days.

An Indiana girl married her sweet-  
heart's twin brother by mistake. That  
was a mean job for one twin brother to  
put up on the other, anyway you figure it  
out.

A well-known physician says that lem-  
onade is harmful. Are we to be allowed  
to drink nothing in peace?

"Who would have a man forget his  
heart's first love?" asks an Alabama  
poet. His wife, as often as not.

"What the Democratic party needs is a  
good shaking up in a bag," says the  
Janesville (Wis.) Gazette. Perhaps; at  
least that could only be done after the  
party had been removed from the hole it  
is now in—and that would help him.

A writer who observed Prince Wilhelm  
lunching in a railroad restaurant de-  
clares gravely that he "eats like an ordi-  
nary man." Recalling how the ordinary  
man eats in a railroad restaurant, the  
reader will at once see what a mean  
thing is thus said about Prince Wilhelm.  
The Elks are going to provide New  
Orleans with a system of public baths.  
A true Elk knows just what water was  
intended for.

When a Venezuelan court goes after a  
trust it confiscates all the trust's prop-  
erty and then fines it a whopping big  
fine to boot. It is in it to account for  
anything more. Our opinion is that most  
Venezuelan trusts are good trusts.

Anyhow, the Mikado will please take  
notice that Uncle Sam has declared war  
against Japan, even if Uncle Sam  
hasn't.

A Tennessee minister claims to have  
visited the Federal registers and found  
four devils there. He says he has de-  
clared the magnitude of the sinner crop  
caused the Old Boy to conclude that he  
had better associate a few partners in  
the business with him.

"The indications are that Georgia in-  
tends to make the forthcoming Christmas  
one long to be remembered," says the  
Houston Post. On the contrary, it is  
doubtful that many Georgians will ever  
be able to remember anything at all  
about it.

We are sorry to hear of the Charlotte  
Observer's disastrous fire, and we hope  
that it will arise from its ashes bigger  
and better than ever before—even if it is  
as hard-headed as a railroad spike about  
Andrew Jackson's birthplace.

An Iowa man has twenty-three chil-  
dren. It would appear about time for  
the stork to "skidoo" from that neigh-  
borhood.

A nature faker says that spiders can  
go ten months without eating anything.  
It is hardly probable that there is  
any such thing as a beef trust in  
spiderdom.

Philadelphia telephone managers may  
succeed in making their operators cut  
the word "please" from their conver-  
sations, but they can never make sub-  
scribers cut out that shorter and uglier  
word they habitually use when informed  
that the line wanted is "busy now."

Doubtless there is nothing in the world  
the Bentztown Bard, of the Baltimore  
Sun, would enjoy so much as a doughnut  
show.

We regret to note that Mrs. Nettie Trot,  
of Leavenworth, Kans., is seeking di-  
vorce. Apparently she did not work well  
in double harness.

Prince d'Abro says our women are  
"beautiful," "intelligent," "well-cas-  
sinated," "vivacious," &c. These visiting notables  
are charming and all of that—but not  
strikingly original.

## A LITTLE NONSENSE.

## DRAWING THE LINE.

I can stand for the plutocrat's gas; I can  
stand for the egoist's rot.  
Their commonplace twaddle may weary  
my noodle, but such is a bystander's  
lot.  
I can stand for the arrogant snob, his  
wife, and his girls and their gush.  
But I am a talker whenever a talker be-  
gins this "affinity" slush.

I can stand for the candidate's spiel; it is  
merely hot air, we all know.  
As one of the rabble I list to his gabble,  
and when I get tired I can go.  
I can stand for the anarchist's bosh, al-  
though it is pitiful stuff.  
But I am a talker whenever a talker be-  
gins this "affinity" guff.

## Horns of a Dilemma.

"And madame will wear only three  
gowns in this opera?"  
"Only three gowns, one to an act," an-  
swered the prima donna sadly. "It was  
either that, or have some one else occupy  
the center of the stage while I changed."

## Very Small.

"The peach crop is small this year."  
"You can make up for that by raising  
the price."

## To Him That Hath.

"Madam, kin you sew a coat onto dis  
button fer me?"  
"Go on, you tramp."

## Driven to It.

"I thought you took the pledge in Jan-  
uary."  
"I did," snarled O'Soagie, "and kept it  
for eight months. But it got so I couldn't  
call for butter milk without evoking a lot  
of near-horn. Blame it on Fairbanks.  
Gimme a cocktail, please."

## A Bum Affinity.

"I don't hear Gwendolin talking about  
her affinity any more."  
"None."  
"What's wrong?"  
"Her affinity gave her a fake commer-  
cial rating."

## ADRIFT WITH THE TIMES.

From the Birmingham Age-Herald.  
Trying to Forget the Heat.

Let us sing of  
Winter joys,  
Christmas trees,  
Christmas toys,  
Cozy nooks and  
laid-in logs,  
Slumber sweet  
When one retires.  
Gusty winds that  
Hum a song  
Of the Northland  
All day long,  
Falling sleet and  
Driving rain,  
Beating on the  
Window pane,  
Squalling clouds and  
Pale sunset,  
Growing fainter,  
Fainter yet,  
All the world a  
Pret to frost,  
Wildered branches  
Wildly tossed,  
Fields of dazzling  
White—the snow,  
Where the robins  
Come and go.

Nobody would blame Col. Watterson  
for taking a drink while the Courier-  
Journal blundered on its fire.

## THE WHOOPERS.

Mamma Whooper takes the cake.  
She holds her head so high  
She never sees her neighbor when  
Her neighbor passes by.

And "Big Sis" Whooper, when it comes  
To showing lots of style,  
Has all the other fluff girls  
Outdistanced 'bout a mile.

Young Whooper went to Harvard, where  
His spending won him fame.  
His tallyho was all the rage  
At every football game.

Pa Whooper? Shucks! Why waste the  
time

On such a drudge as he,  
Since all he does is hustle for  
The Whooper family?

## An Auto Accident.

Honk! Honk! a bubble wagon  
Coth swiftly down the road,  
Chauffeur seems to have a jag on—  
Verily, it is a load.  
Looms a tree, unbragging-shady,  
Trunk is browned by sun and rain.  
Frantic man, a screaming lady—  
Bump!—Concussion of the brain.

Possibly, those diamonds recently dis-  
covered in Arkansas were left there  
for the sports who flitted from Hot Springs  
when the lid went down.

## The Reigning Fad.

A statesman whom we knew quite well,  
Whose system needed tuning,  
Is resting from his cares a spell—  
In other words, Muldooning.

We hoped that Prince Wilhelm would  
prove to be original and say that Amer-  
ican women were ugly, but he didn't.

## INSPIRED BY THE HERALD.

Atlanta Journal: "The Washington Her-  
ald declares that the new ten-dollar bill  
is very beautiful. Yes, but it is as fragile  
as it is fair."

Richmond Times-Dispatch: The Presi-  
dent is an excellent horseman, says The  
Washington Herald. He is believed to be  
also pretty fair as a dark-horseman.

Rome (Ga.) Tribune: The Washington  
Herald bitterly resents the attack of the  
Chicago Tribune on the Georgia water-  
melon. The Herald is right, it knows  
whereof it speaks.

Augusta Herald: The advice of The  
Washington Herald to "Keep Cool" must  
look very much like an insult to  
Mr. Rockefeller, as he swears under the  
fine words "Keep in a Nutshell."

Norfolk Landmark: "Secretary Root en-  
tertained the fear that the States were  
sleeping over their rights."—Washington  
Herald. He must now acknowledge that  
they are either awake or are pretty fair  
sommambulists.

Deseret News: "What's the use of dis-  
covering the north pole with a telegraph  
strike on?" says the Beaumont Enterprise.  
What's the use of discovering it with a  
strike off?" asks The Washington Herald.  
What's the use of discovering it, anyhow?

Houston Post: The Washington Herald,  
which has been sitting in judgment upon  
its contemporaries and so lustily con-  
demning them for nature-bakery, now  
talks about "Fad in a Nutshell." Any-  
way, we want it understood that the nut  
with a shell like that was not grown in  
Texas.

Charleston (W. Va.) Mail: The Wash-  
ington Herald is authority for the state-  
ment that Platt discovered Roosevelt.  
Talks about the discovery of the state-  
ment that had been foreseen the result of  
the discovery it would never have been  
made. There is no reason to doubt the  
accuracy of either statement.

## MEN AND THINGS.

## First Balloon Reconnaissance.

The first man known to have used a  
military balloon for the purpose of recon-  
noitering the position of the enemy in  
war was Mr. Henry L. Johnson, who died  
the other day at Plainfield, N. J. He had  
been for many years a member of the  
New York Stock Exchange. He was born  
July 11, 1837. Graduating from Yale in  
1861, he joined the First Volunteer Con-  
necticut Regiment, where he soon rose to  
the rank of captain and became judge  
advocate on the staff of Gen. Fitz  
John Porter. It was while at Yorktown,  
Va., that he got the idea of a military  
balloon. He had one constructed after  
his own model, and with it he rendered  
great service to the Federal army. He  
was later promoted to a captaincy in the  
regular army, and while in a Con-  
necticut cavalry regiment, a position  
which he declined. At the close of the  
war Mr. Johnson resigned his commission  
and entered the brokerage business, estab-  
lishing the firm of Brayton, Ives & John-  
son. He remained a member of the New  
York Stock Exchange until 1903, when he  
transferred his seat to his son.

## Edwin Walter Sims.

The man, Edwin Walter Sims, upon  
whose motion the rebate case against the  
Chicago and Alton road was postponed for  
three weeks in the U. S. circuit court,  
is United States district attorney for the  
northern district of Illinois. He has also  
been special attorney for the Bureau of  
Corporations at Washington, and solicitor  
of the Department of Commerce and  
Labor. In 1900-02 he was county attorney  
of Cook County, Ill. He was born in  
Hamilton, Ontario, in 1870, and was edu-  
cated in the public schools of Detroit  
and East City. He received his law de-  
gree from the University of Michigan,  
and in 1894 was admitted to the  
bar. Previously, he had served as  
reporter, editor, and special correspond-  
ent for papers in Detroit and elsewhere.

## Modern Hanging Garden.

The hanging gardens of Babylon were  
one of the seven wonders of the world;  
they are reproduced on a smaller scale  
in these modern days by one Joseph  
Green, of Springfield, Mass., who lives in  
the Syrian quarter. He started a small  
truck garden in which to raise vegeta-  
bles, but he found that they were con-  
fiscated by his neighbors as fast as they  
grew. So then he built a platform six  
feet high, on which he built his garden,  
but even this did not protect him. So  
last year he erected a platform twenty-  
five feet in the air. He built the edges  
of his platform extending some distance  
beyond the supports, so that lads who  
climbed up had their labor all in vain.  
Green reaches his garden by means of a  
ladder, which he has fastened to the top  
when not using. But only through the  
device of his hanging garden has he been  
able to carry on agriculture without fear  
of thieves.

## Spaniards in Egypt.

No less than 20,000 persons in Egypt  
speak Spanish, though very few of these  
are Spanish by birth. These Spanish-  
speaking people are Jews, but not the  
Jews descended from those driven from  
Spain in 1492 by Ferdinand and Isabella.  
These Jews, in the course of time, merged  
their Castilian into the Arabic, which is  
closely akin to the modern Hebrew of  
Syria and Palestine. The Jews now in  
Egypt are later arrivals, who came to  
Egypt not as accomplished until a cir-  
cuitous path had been traveled from  
Spain through the Levant. Many Span-  
iards have settled in Turkey, where there  
are several newspapers established for  
them. There are two at Constantinople,  
two at Saloniki, one at Philippopolis, and  
three at Sofia. Recently a cultivated  
Jew, M. Abraham Galante, has estab-  
lished another at Cairo.

## Occupation for Women.

Miss Annie Euver, of Lock Haven, Pa.,  
is the champion tobacco grower of her  
State, and her four-acre field of tobacco  
is the envy of the other growers. Miss  
Euver began the cultivation of tobacco  
many years ago and she has made a care-  
ful study of the subject. From her four  
acres she grows annually in the neighbor-  
hood of 3,500 pounds of choice Havana  
seed-leaf tobacco, which she handles per-  
sonal care from the time of planting until  
the leaf is matured and ready for ship-  
ment. To do this takes only a few months  
of the year, but Miss Euver says that  
she much prefers it to working in a fac-  
tory, and she makes a good living.

## A Frenchman's Contrivance.

A report has just been made to the  
Paris Academy of Science by Dr. Fortin,  
an eminent optician of that country,  
which is attracting the attention of phy-  
sicians throughout the civilized world, in-  
asmuch as diseases of the eye have been  
the most difficult to contend with in  
all the range of medical and surgical  
science. Dr. Fortin's new contrivance in  
the diagnosis of the eye is a confirmation  
of the physical organization of our organ  
of vision, a practical application of which  
will be of great value to the ophthalmic  
branch of science for years. The physi-  
cians who are investigating Dr. Fortin's  
theory find that the light from a mercury  
vapor lamp passing through two sheets  
of blue glass and then through the eye  
by a large lens reveals the internal con-  
dition of the eye infinitely better than  
ordinary white light. By placing a screen  
with a pin-hole between the light and  
the eye, a magnified image of the vessel  
of the back of the retina, which has heret-  
ofore been invisible, has been obtained.  
This discovery in optics is regarded as  
one of the most advanced steps in this  
field of science, judging from the com-  
ments of eminent physicians on the re-  
cent report of the French Academy.

## The Pillars Samson Pulled.

Recent investigation goes to show that  
strong man Sam